

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the U. States, of the 8th inst. as respects our relations with foreign powers,

REPORT, IN PART—

AFTER a period of twenty-five years of peace, hardly interrupted by transient hostilities, and of prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations; the U. States are, for the first time since the treaty which terminated the revolutionary war, placed in a situation equally difficult, critical and dangerous.

Those principles recognized by the civilized world under the name of law of nations, which heretofore controlled belligerent powers, regulated the duties of neutrals, and protected their rights, are now avowedly disregarded or forgotten by G. Britain and France. Each of those two nations captures and condemns all American vessels trading with her enemies or her enemy's allies; and every European power having become a party in the contest, the whole of our commerce with Europe and European colonies, becomes liable to capture by either one or the other. If there be any nominal exception, it is made on a condition of tribute, which only adds insult to the injury.

The only plea urged in justification of these hostilities, is that of retaliation, grounded on a presumed acquiescence of the U. States in various aggressions by the other party. Waving a discussion of the correctness of the principle of retaliation, a principle doubtful in itself, and altogether inadmissible to the extent to which it has been carried, and when operating on the neutral rather than on the enemy; it is altogether untrue that the U. S. have ever voluntarily acquiesced in the unlawful aggressions of either nation; omitted or delayed any measures calculated to obtain redress, or in any respect deviated from that impartiality to which they were bound by their neutrality. France has alluded to the violations of the national flag, and of the sovereignty of the U. States, in the instances of *Pierce's murder*, of the outrage on the *Cheapeake*, and of the destruction of the *Impevious*. The measures taken to obtain redress in those cases, are of public notoriety, and it may be added, that with the exception of the last, those aggressions on the sovereignty of the U. States did not affect their neutrality, and gave no right to France either of complaint or interference. Setting aside irregularities of less importance and equally chargeable to both nations, such as the British order of June, 1803, and the decree of the French general, Ferrand; the principal violations by England of the neutral rights of America, prior to the Berlin decree of Nov. 1806, and which, if acquiesced in, might have given grounds of complaint to France, are the capture of American vessels laden with colonial produce, founded on a rendition of that pretended principle generally called "the rule of 1756," the impressment of American seamen, compelled thereby to become the auxiliaries of England against France, and proclamation or nominal blockades, particularly that of the coast from the river Elbe to Brest, notified in May, 1806.

It will not be asserted, that the U. States ever tamely acquiesced in either of those pretensions. It will not be denied, that with respect to the two first, the most strenuous efforts were incessantly made to procure an alteration of the British system.

It is true, that to the nominal proclamation blockades of England, the U. States had opposed only spirited and repeated remonstrances, and that those had not always been successful. But the measures which a neutral nation may be supposed bound to take, against the infractions of its neutrality, must always bear a certain proportion to the extent and nature of the injury received, and to the means of opposition. It cannot certainly be pretended, that a hasty resort to war should in every such instance have become the duty of America. Nor can the irregularities of England, in declaring in a state of blockade, a certain extent of coast, part of which was not, and the whole of which could not, even by her powerful navy, be actually invested and blockaded, be plead in justification of that decree, by which France, without an efficient fleet, pretends to announce the blockade of the dominions of a power which has the incontestible command of the sea, and before no port of which she can station a single vessel.

The Milan decree of 1807 can still less rest for its defence on the supposed acquiescence of the U. States in the British orders of the preceding month, since those orders, which have not certainly been acquiesced in, were not even known in America at the date of the decree. And it is proper here to add, that the French have, particularly by the

sequestration of certain vessels in their ports, and by burning our ships on the high seas, gone even beyond the tenor of their own extraordinary edicts.

The allegation of an acquiescence in the Berlin decree of November 1806, by which alone the British government pretends to justify the orders of council, is equally unfounded. In the note on that subject, addressed on the 31st of December, 1806, by the British government to the American ministers, after having stated that "they could not believe that the enemy would ever seriously attempt to enforce such a system," the following declaration is expressly made: "If, however, the enemy should carry these threats into execution, and if neutral nations, contrary to all expectation, should acquiesce in such usurpations, his majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his just defence, &c." The two requisites necessary in the opinion of Great Britain to justify retaliation, are stated to be, the execution of the decree, and the acquiescence of neutral nations. Yet, within eight days after, and in the face of that declaration, without waiting for ascertaining either of those facts, the retaliating British order of January 7th, 1807, was issued, which, contrary to the acknowledged law of nations, subjected to capture, vessels of the United States sailing from the ports of one belligerent to a port of another belligerent.

The United States, in the mean while, and without delay, had taken the necessary steps to ascertain the manner in which the French government intended to execute their decree.

That decree might be construed merely as a municipal law forbidding the introduction of British merchandise, and the admission of vessels coming from England. Under that aspect, and if confined to that object, the neutral rights of America were not affected by its operation.

A belligerent may without any infraction of neutral rights forbid the admission into his ports of any vessel coming from the ports of his enemy. And France had undoubtedly the same right to exclude from her dominions every species of British merchandise, which the United States have exercised in forbidding the importation of certain species. G. Britain might be injured by such regulations, but America had no more right to complain of that part of the decree, than France had to object to the non-importation act. So far indeed as respects the United States, they were placed by the municipal part of the decree, in the same situation, in relation to France, in which they are placed in their intercourse with Great Britain by the permanent laws of that country. The French decree forbids American vessels to import British merchandise into France. The British navigation act forbids American vessels to import French merchandise into England. But that broad clause of the Berlin decree which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, though not followed by regulations to that effect, still threatened an intended operation on the high seas. This if carried into effect would be a flagrant violation of the neutral rights of the United States, and as such they would be bound to oppose it. The minister of the U. States at Paris, immediately applied for explanation on that subject; and the French minister of marine on the 24th of December, 1806, seven days before the date of the above mentioned note of the British government, stated in answer, that the decree made no alteration in the regulations then observed in France with regard to neutral navigation, or to the commercial convention of the U. States with France. That the declaration of the British islands being in a state of blockade did not change the existing French laws concerning maritime captures, and that American vessels could not be taken at sea for the mere reason of their being going to, or returning from an English port.

The execution of the decree compared for several months with those explanations: several vessels were arrested for having introduced articles of English growth or manufacture, and among them some which being actually from England, and laden with English colonial produce, had entered with forged papers, as if coming from the United States. But no alteration of the first construction given by the French government took place till the month of September, 1807. The first condemnation on the principle that the decree subjected neutral vessels to capture on the high seas, was that of the *Horizon* on the 10th of October following. Prior to that time there could have been no acquiescence in a decree infringing the neutral rights of the U. States, because till that time it was explained, and what was more important, executed in such manner as not to infringe those rights, because until then no such infraction had taken place. The ministers of the United States at London, at the request of the British minister, communicated to him on the 18th of October, 1807, the substance of the explanations received, and of the manner in which the decree was executed. For they were at this time ignorant of the change which had taken place.

It was on the 18th of Sept. 1807, that a new construction of the decree took place; an instruction having been on that day transmitted to the council of prizes by the mi-

nister of justice, by which that court was informed, that French armed vessels were authorized, under that decree, to seize, without exception, in neutral vessels, either English property, or merchandise of English growth or manufacture. An immediate explanation having been asked from the French minister of foreign relations, he confirmed, in his answer of the 7th of October, 1807, the determination of his government to adopt that construction. Its first application took place on the 10th of the same month, in the case of the *Horizon*, of which the minister of the U. States was not informed until the month of November; and on the twelfth of that month, he presented a spirited remonstrance against that infraction of the neutral rights of the U. States. He had, in the meanwhile, transmitted to America the instruction to the council of prizes of the 18th of September. This was received on the 10th of December; and a copy of the decision in the case of the *Horizon*, having at the same time reached government, the President, aware of the consequences which would follow that new state of things, communicated immediately to congress the alteration of the French decrees, and recommended the embargo, which was accordingly laid on the 22d of December, 1807; at which time it was well understood, in this country, that not the British orders of council, of November preceding had issued, although they were officially communicated to our government.

On the 11th of that month those orders did actually issue declaring that all the ports of France, of her allies, and of any other country at war with England, and all other ports of Europe, from which, although not at war with England, the British flag was excluded, should thenceforth be considered as if the same were actually blockaded; that all trade in articles of the produce or manufactures of the said countries, should be deemed unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries, together with all goods and merchandise on board, and also all articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries, should be liable to capture and condemnation.

These orders cannot be defended on the ground of their being intended as retaliating on account of the Berlin decree, as construed, and uniformly executed from its date to the 18th September, 1807, its construction and execution having till then infringed no neutral rights. For certainly the monstrous doctrine will not be asserted, even by the British government, that neutral nations are bound to resist, not only the acts of belligerent powers which violate their rights, but also those municipal regulations, which, however they may injure the enemy, are lawful and do not affect the legitimate rights of the neutral. The only retaliation to be used in such cases, must be such as will operate on the enemy without infringing the rights of the neutral. If solely intended as a retaliation on the Berlin decree, as executed prior to the month of September, the British orders of council should have been confined to forbidding the introduction into Great Britain of French or enemy's merchandise, and the admission into British ports of neutral vessels coming from a French or other enemy's port. Indeed the ground of retaliation on account of any culpable acquiescence of neutrals in decrees violating their rights, is abandoned by the very tenor of the orders; their operation being extended to those countries from which the British flag was excluded, such as Austria, although such countries were neither at war with Great Britain, nor had passed any decree in any way affecting or connected with neutral rights.

Nor are the orders justifiable on the pretence of any acquiescence on the part of the U. States, in the French decree, as construed and executed subsequent to the 18th September, 1807, when it became an evident infraction of their rights, and such as they were bound to oppose. From their minister at Paris immediately made the necessary remonstrances; and the orders were issued not only without having ascertained whether the United States would acquiesce in the injurious alteration of the French decree, but more than one month before that alteration was known in America. It may even be asserted that the alteration was not known in England when the orders of council were issued; the instruction of the 18th September, 1807, which gave the new and injurious construction, not having been promulgated in France, and its first publication having been made in December, 1807, and by the American government itself.

The British orders of council are, therefore, unjustifiable on the principle of retaliation, even giving to that principle all the latitude which has ever been avowedly contended for. They are in open violation of the solemn declaration made by the British ministers in December, 1806; that retalia-

tion on the part of Great Britain would depend on the execution of an unlawful decree, and on the acquiescence of neutral nations in such infraction of their rights. And the orders were also issued, notwithstanding the official communication made by the ministers of the United States, that the French decree was construed and executed so as not to infringe their neutral rights, and without any previous notice or intimation denying the correctness of that statement.

The Berlin decree as expounded and executed subsequent to the 18th September 1807, and the British orders of council of the 11th November ensuing, are therefore as they affect the United States co-temporaneous aggressions of the belligerent powers, equally unprovoked and equally indefensible on the presumed ground of acquiescence. These, together with the Milan decree of December, 1807, which filled the measure, would on the principle of self-defence have justified immediate hostilities against both nations on the part of the United States. They thought it more eligible in the first instance by withdrawing their vessels from the ocean, to avoid war, at least for a season, and at the same time, to snatch their immense and defenceless commerce from impending destruction.

Another appeal has in the mean time been made, under the authority vested in the President for that purpose, to the justice and true interests of France and England. The propositions made by the United States, and the arguments urged by their ministers are before Congress. By these the very pretext of the illegal edicts was removed; and it is evident that a revocation by either nation on the ground on which it was asked, either must have produced, what both pretend to have in view, a restoration of the freedom of commerce and of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations; or in case of refusal by the other belligerent, would have carried into effect, in the most efficient manner, the ostensible object of the edicts, and made the United States a party in the war against him. The effort has been ineffectual. The propositions have been actually rejected by one of the belligerent powers, and remains unanswered by the other. In that state of things, what course ought the United States pursue? Your committee can perceive no other alternative, but abject and degrading submission; war with both nations; or a continuance and enforcement of the present suspension of commerce.

The first cannot require any discussion. But the pressure of the embargo, so sensibly felt, and the calamities inseparable from a state of war, naturally create a wish that some middle course might be discovered, which should avoid the evils of both, and not be inconsistent with national honor and independence. That illusion must be dissipated; and it is necessary that the people of the United States should fully understand the situation in which they are placed.

There is no other alternative, but war with both nations, or a continuance of the present system. For war with one of the belligerents only would be submission to the edicts and will of the other; and a repeal in whole or in part of the embargo, must necessarily be war or submission.

A general repeal without arming, would be submission to both nations.

A general repeal and arming of our merchant vessels, would be war with both, and war of the worst kind, suffering the enemies to plunder us without retaliation upon them.

A partial repeal must, from the situation of Europe, necessarily be actual submission to one of the aggressors, and war with the other.

The last position, is the only one on which there can be any doubt; and it will be most satisfactorily demonstrated by selecting amongst the several modifications, which might be suggested, that which may on first view appear the least exceptionable; a proposition to repeal the embargo, so far only as relates to those powers, which have not passed or do not execute any decrees injurious to the neutral rights of the United States.

It is said that the adoption of that proposition would restore our commerce with the native powers of Asia and Africa, and with Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Russia. Let this be taken for granted, although the precise line of conduct now pursued by most of those nations, in relation to the U. States, is not correctly ascertained. So far as relates to any advantages which would result from that measure, if confined to its ostensible object, it will be sufficient to observe that the exports of articles of the domestic produce of the U. States during the year ending the 30th September, 1807, amounted to \$48,700,000, and that the portion exported to the countries above enumerated, falls short of seven millions; an amount too inconsiderable, when compared

Britain would...
unlawful decre...
neutral nation...
rights. And th...
the ministers...
the French de...
so as not to i...
and without a...
denying t...
pounded and...
18th Septembe...
ers of council...
are therefo...
States co-temp...
belligerent po...
and equally in...
round of acqui...
with the Milan...
which filled th...
principle of self...
late hostilities...
part of the Uni...
it more eligib...
withdrawing the...
oid war, at lea...
e time, to snatc...
eas commerce...
n.
the mean time...
ity vested in...
to the justice...
England. The...
United States...
their ministers...
the very pre...
removed, and...
on by either...
h it was asked...
what both pre...
restoration of...
of the acknowl...
of nations; or...
her belligerent...
et, in the most...
ple object of...
States a party...
effort has been...
have been ac...
the belligerent...
vered by the o...
s, what course...
ursue? Your...
ther alternative...
abmission; war...
injustice and...
extension of com...
any discussion...
bargo, so sensi...
separable from...
ate a wish that...
be discovered...
is of both, and...
onal honor and...
a must be dis...
that the po...
ld fully under...
ey are placed...
ative, but war...
nuance of the...
with one of the...
mission to the...
and a repeal in...
argo, must ne...
rming, would...
g of our mer...
with both, and...
ring the enca...
tialation upon...
the situation...
al submission...
war with the...
one on which...
t will be most...
selecting a...
ations, which...
h may on first...
able; a pro...
so far only...
ich have not...
decrees inju...
the United...
of that pro...
commerce with...
Africa, and...
and Russia...
although the...
pursued by...
on to the U...
retained. So...
which would...
confined to its...
efficient to ob...
of the do...
during the...
er, 1807, a...
that the po...
above enu...
millions; an...
en compared

with the bulk of our exports to deserve attention, even if a question affecting the independence of the nation was to be decided by considerations of immediate profit.

But the true effect of the proposition would be to open an indirect trade with Great Britain, which, thro' St. Bartholomew and Havana, Lisbon, Cadiz or Gottenburgh, would receive, at prices reduced by glutted markets and for want of competition, all the provisions, naval stores, raw materials for her manufactures, and other articles which she may want. Whether she would be satisfied with that favorable state of things, or whether, considering that boon as a pledge of unqualified submission, she would, according to the tenor of her orders, interrupt our scanty commerce with Russia, and occasionally, under some new pretext, capture rather than purchase the cargoes intended for her own use, is equally uncertain and unimportant. Nor can it be doubted that a measure, which would supply exclusively one of the belligerents, would be war with the other. Considered merely as a question of profit, it would be much more eligible at once to raise the embargo in relation to Great Britain, as we would then, at least, have the advantages of a direct market with the consumer. But the proposition can only be defended on the ground that France is the only aggressor, that having no just reason to complain of England, it is our duty to submit to her orders. On that inadmissible supposition, it would not only be a more candid, but also a more dignified, as well as more advantageous course, openly to join England, and to make war against France. The object would be clearly understood; an ally would be obtained, and the meanness of submission might be better palliated.

It appears unnecessary to pursue any further the examination of propositions which the difficult situation of the United States could alone have suggested, and which will prove more inadmissible, or impracticable, as the subject is more thoroughly investigated. The alternative is painful; it is between a continued suspension of commerce and war with both England and France. But the choice must ultimately be made between the two; and it is important that we should be prepared for either the one or the other.

The aggressions of England and France collectively affecting almost the whole of our commerce, and persisted in, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, explanations and propositions the most candid and unexceptionable, are, to all intents and purposes, a maritime war against the United States. It cannot be denied that the ultimate and only effectual mode of resisting that warfare, if persisted in, is war. A permanent suspension of commerce, after repeated and unavailing efforts to obtain peace, would not properly be resistance; it would be withdrawing from the contest, and abandoning our indisputable right freely to navigate the ocean. The present unsettled state of the world, the extraordinary situation in which the United States are placed, and the necessity, if war be resorted to, of making it at the same time, against both nations, and these two most powerful of the world, are the principal causes of hesitation. There would be none in resorting to that remedy, however calamitous, if a selection could be made on a principle of justice, or without a sacrifice of national independence.

On a question of such difficulty, involving the most important interests of the union, and which has not, perhaps until lately, been sufficiently considered, your committee think the house alone competent to pronounce a decisive opinion; and they have, in this report, confined themselves to an exposition of the subject, and to such introductory resolutions, as will be equally applicable to either alternative. The first of these being merely declaratory of a determination not to submit to foreign aggressions, may, perhaps, at a first view, appear superfluous. It is, however, believed by the committee, that a pledge by the representatives of the nation, that they will not abandon its essential rights, will not at this critical moment be unacceptable. The misapprehensions which seem to have existed and the misrepresentations which have been circulated, respecting the state of our foreign relations, render also such declarations expedient. And it may not be useless, that every foreign nation should understand that its aggressions never will be justified or encouraged by any description of American citizens. For the question for every citizen now is, whether he will rally round the government of his choice, or enlist under foreign banners? Whether he will be for his country, or against his country?

The committee respectfully submit the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the United States, cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor

and independence, submit to the late decrees of Great Britain and France.

Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit by law the admission into the ports and harbors of the United States, all public or private vessels, armed or unarmed, belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other belligerent who have executed or enforced any decree or order violating the neutral commerce of the United States; and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said countries, or their dominions, or imported from any place in the possession of either.

Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken for putting the country in a more complete state of defence.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY, November 24.

The house continued to sit so late yesterday, that I had no opportunity of writing you. It is, however, of little importance, as they sat with closed doors the whole sitting, which continued till after five. They then again with closed doors this morning. At two o'clock they were opened, and the house adjourned without doing any private business.

It is said the house, during the secret sitting, were engaged on a motion to publish the confidential message and documents of the eighth instant, and that it failed.

From the Boston Centinel of Nov. 19.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The two houses having yesterday completed the public business before them, his excellency the governor was pleased with the advice and consent of council to adjourn them to the fourth Wednesday in January next.

A resolve passed yesterday, and was approved by the governor, authorising the payment of \$400 to the secretary, for the purpose of paying the electors.

The certificates of the electors, signed by the governor, we learn are not in the usual form;—and that he has attached to them the proceedings of the Legislature relative to the manner in which they were chosen.

From Providence, (R. I.) Nov. 18.

"On Wednesday last our election for electors of president and vice-president was held throughout this state:—We have heard from nearly all the towns; and you may count upon a very handsome majority (about 400) for the following gentlemen, viz. Thos P. Ives, Christopher Fowler, Jas. Rhodes, and Thos. Noyes, Esqrs.—Men, whose election does honor to our state. Thus has Rhode Island, in one season, chosen her representatives to congress, and a U. S. senator, together with electors, all of true Washingtonian principles and firm advocates for Free trade and Prosperity.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

Captain Smith arrived here yesterday from Martinique—left Moran the 22d October. Two days previous to his sailing, accounts were received there, that 14 sail of British vessels, and 8000 troops had arrived at Barbados. It was supposed their object was to attack Martinique. Provisions of every kind had risen 30 per cent at Martinique.

The circuit court of the U. States commenced a special session in this town on last Thursday, for the trial of Frederick, Job, and John Hoxie, on indictment for high treason. Present, the hon. Brockhoist Livingston, one of the Judges of the supreme court of the U. States, and the hon. Elijah Paine, judge of the district court of Vermont. The court were occupied in impannelling the jury and other preparatory business, till Saturday evening. On Monday morning, Frederick Hoxie was called to the bar, and a number of witnesses, were examined on the part of the government; when the counsel for the prisoner stated, that they had several witnesses, but should decline taking up the time of the court in their examination, as they conceived it wholly unnecessary. Col. Harrington opened the cause and recapitulated the evidence on the part of the government. The hon. Samuel Aitchcock and Daniel Feerand esqrs. spoke in behalf of the prisoner; and the district attorney made the closing plea.

Judge Livingston then rose, and in a clear, concise, energetic and profoundly eloquent address to the jury, expounded the

law, and defined the crime of treason; and in the course of which, he cited many precedents; comprising the opinions of the most distinguished judges in England and America, in which opinions the court perfectly coincided, to show, that no single act in opposition to, or in evasion of a law, however violent or flagrant, where the object is private gain, can be construed into LEVYING WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—the offence set up in the indictment.

The jury retired about half past eleven o'clock, at night, and in a few moments returned with their verdict—NOT GUILTY.

On Tuesday morning the district attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* on the other indictments, and the court adjourned without day.

[Burlington paper.]

[Communications from Washington for the Freeman's Journal.]

MR. ELLIOTT'S MOTION.

The resolution moved by this member, leading into an enquiry into the manner in which the embargo system has been carried into execution, will, as he expected, present to the public a large mass of most interesting information. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will deem it his duty to lay before the house copies of all the correspondence between himself and the subordinate officers of the government, and that the whole will amount to two considerable volumes! To copy it and print it must therefore be a work of time. When all these disclosures are made, it is ten to one that it will appear that there is "something rotten" in some other "state" besides "Denmark."

An enquiry into certain post office transactions of some "pith and moment," will likewise soon be agitated. This intimation has no allusion to the Post-Master-General; but to him who has said to that officer, "You shall be Vicarary if it is true, But I'll be Vicarary over you."

Whether the all important subjects of the embargo and non-intercourse will be taken up on Monday, is a little doubtful. The majority are determined not to repeal the embargo generally, and not to suffer our vessels to arm; it is not quite so clear that they will push the non-intercourse system at the present moment.

LITERARY.

We have, within a few days, met with a small volume entitled "Poems by the Rev. George Crabbe, L. L. D.;" and should be remiss in our duty to the readers of newspapers if we did not express ourselves much delighted with its perusal. The author, we find by his preface, was honored with the advice and friendship of many of the distinguished literary and political luminaries of Great Britain, particularly Dr. Johnson, Burke, Fox, and Lord Thurlow. About 25 years ago, they advised the publication of some of the pieces contained in this volume, particularly the "Village," a Poem in two books; and the literary world was in raptures to find at once in them the fascinating softness of a Goldsmith, and the more solemn and precise beauties of Cowper. Mr. Crabbe's publication was read with uncommon avidity by all classes, and much was expected from his future labors, but the public was not gratified with his farther essays until the month of Sept. 1807, when the volume before us appeared.

If the united testimony of all the Reviews of Great Britain—the opinions of respectable critics of our own country, and the more convincing evidence of our hearts, are to be relied on, this book is well worthy of a place in the library of every lover of the chaste effusions of the Muse.

New York paper.

We have received from a respectable correspondent, a manuscript journal and circumstantial detail of the late political occurrences in Mexico. We shall endeavor to have it translated for to-morrow's Gazette.—It appears that the deposed Viceroy, Iturrigaray, had formed a plan for declaring the country independent of Spain, and causing himself to be proclaimed King. This plan was to have been executed on the 20th September. By some means, however, it was discovered, and an association of the citizens was formed, who determined "at the risk of their lives and fortunes, to preserve the dominion of the country for their legitimate and beloved sovereign, Ferdinand VII." The Vice-roy and his children were seized and imprisoned. A provisional government is established, which has acknowledged the Junta at Seville, as acting for Ferdinand, and has appropriated and directed to be remitted to Europe, whatever sums may be called for by the Junta.

New-York paper.

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

NEW MILINERY STORE.

MRS. LEWIS,

Has just received an elegant assortment

MILINERY,

Consisting of

BONNETS, Caps, Head Dresses, &c. add Pearl Turbans, of the latest fashion from England and France—also superb Trimmings, Laces, and one hundred fine Straw Bonnets, of various shapes, with a variety of Fancy Goods, which will be sold on most liberal terms, at her store, on King street, a few doors above the Washington Tavern.

Ladies Dresses and Pelices made in the modern fashion, and materials furnished as required.

November 25.

dct.

A Charity Sermon

Will be delivered the morning of the next LORD'S DAY, at the Episcopal Church, by the Reverend William L. Gibson, the relief of the poor indiscriminately, is the object of this contribution.

The members of the St. Andrew's Society are requested to meet on that day at the court house, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and from thence to walk to Church.

By order of the President,

DONALD MACLEOD, Sec'y.

November 24

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED, Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool, Woollen and Cotton Goods, Which are opening for sale.

October 19

FALL GOODS.

By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received Part of my Fall Goods, CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF Rose and Duffel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low-priced Cloths, Flannels, &c.

John Lloyd.

October 7.

m w sf.

FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.

Joseph Janney.

October 6.

Stawf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, and MARCH'S, Georgetown, Price 37 1/2 Cents, AN

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES; On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

TENDING TO SHOW That by a due encouragement of these essential interests the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq. Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

3 TICKETS in the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, now drawing, for sale at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, price Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

LANDING

From Brig Eliza, Captain Gibson, from Newburyport, and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle,

25,000 feet merchantable Lumber
30 tons Plaster Paris
170 casks Lime
5 hogsheds Muscovado Sugars
6 do. N. E. Rum
6 puncheons Jamaica do.
9 pipes Holland's Gin
8 barrels Coffee
50 kegs Salmon
30 casks sugar and coffee Cask Nails
3 Mahogany Secretaries
2 pair Card Tables
30 Dutch Gin Cases
10 barrels Shad.

1500 barrels freight will be given on one or more good vessels, for Boston and Salem.—Apply as above.

November 24.

Stawf

ORPHANS' COURT,
Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.
ORDERED,
THAT the executors of *James Russell*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette*, three times a week for eight weeks.
ALEX. MOORE, Register.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria C'ty. in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russell*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.
Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brathears.
Executors of James Russell.
November 4

ORPHANS COURT,
Alexandria County.
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.
ORDERED, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Daily Paper*, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.
Test,
Alexander Moore,
Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor,
Executor of John Watts.
September 2. 3taW8W

ORPHAN'S COURT,
Alexandria County, October Term, 1808.
ORDERED,
That the administrator of *PETER WISE*, junior, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette*, three times a week for six weeks.
Test,
ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *PETER WISE*, junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of April next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1808.

Adam Lynn,
Administrator of Peter Wise, jun.
October 19. 3taW6W

Just Received,
Per the Good Intent, John Baxter, master, from Boston;
806 casks Thomaston Lime,
1558 feet Merchantable Plank,
4000 Sheathing Paper,
60 reams American Writing Paper,
60 boxes Baker's No. 8 Chocolate.
APPLY TO

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.
Who have in Store,
10 pipes Holland's Gin
6 do. French Brandy
20 barrels Boston Beef
6 half barrels Mackerel
200 boxes Mould Candles
100 do. Dipt do.
50 do. Brown Soap
100 half do. do.
20 boxes No. 3 Chocolate
6 boxes No. 1 (for families) do.
30 pieces heavy Duck
4 chests young hyson Tea
1 bale Hops
2 cases ladies straw Bonnets
100 reams wrapping Paper
ALSO,
A general assortment Shoes.
November 23 22W

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William N. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, p. m. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said *William N. Mills*, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO
One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, Trustee.
November 18. 3taW5

FOR SALE,
The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,
Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.
The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.
September 27. 2aW1F

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,
ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.
Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.
N. B. Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.
September 5. 41m2aW3m

THOMAS JACOB
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a
CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE,

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.
He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.
He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,
A Coach and two Strong Horses,
With a careful driver.
November 1. 2aW3P.

Was taken from a black man, in market, who was offering it for sale, a gold headed CANE, with the letters H. C. on the head. The gentleman who took it from him has left it with *James Campbell*, at the jail.—The owner may have it on paying the Printer's bill for advertising the same.
James Campbell.
November 22. 3t

FOR SALE,
A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green*, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.
Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 22W

TO LET,
The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.
FOR SALE,
1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.
R. L. Taylor Esqr.
September 24. 2aW

FOR SALE,
A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.
Enquire of the Printer.
November 21. 2aW

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorized by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

S C H E M E.	
1. Prize of	Dollars,
1 do.	5000
2 do.	2000
3 do.	1500
4 do.	1000
5 do.	500
20 do.	200
55 do.	100
70 do.	50
175 do.	20
500 do.	10
5250 do.	5

6065 Prizes. 72000
11925 Blanks. 15000
Sum raised, 15000
Expences including commission to the Corporation 3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,
1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 2000
1 of 200 do. do. 4000
1 of 200 do. do. 6000
1 of 200 do. do. 8000
1 of 1000 do. do. 10,000
1 of 500 do. do. 12000
1 of 500 do. do. 14000
1 of 1500 do. do. 16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

TICKETS for sale at *R. GRAY'S Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.
November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND LAFAYETTE STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks 1st quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
40 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tene, rife, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.
Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Red Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 19. 2

PROPOSALS
ON PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS:
1. French to English—2. English to French
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
 2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
 3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
 4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
 5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
 6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
 7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
 8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
 9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
 10. The chief English idioms.
 11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
- The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By **N. G. DUFIEF,**
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by **R. GRAY.**

For Sale or Rent,

The three story Brick House, corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets—the house is 38 feet square, with a two story kitchen, smoke and other out-houses, and adjoining on St. Asaph street a two story frame warehouse, 20 by 30 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-street and 128 feet deep on St. Asaph-street.

ALSO
Several undivided LOTS to suit the purchaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Columbus streets.

LIKewise
About twenty acres of Land, lying on the Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from town. On the premises are a good dwelling house with necessary out-houses, and garden in a good state of cultivation, the remainder meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres of Land, two and a half miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, part in wood, with two tenements thereon.

Korn and Wisemiller.
November 21. mch

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres, situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chestnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.
Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

TO RENT,
THE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. *James Russell*, situate on Patrick-street. It is well calculated for a genteel family.

Apply to
James H. Hooe, or
Trueman Brathears.
November 18. 22W